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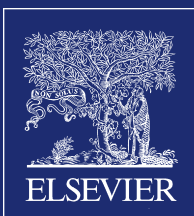
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## Brush Day & Night Partnership: The impact of school oral health programmes on children's knowledge, behaviour and oral health

Guest Editor: Professor Paulo Melo, Portugal

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the amount of keratinized gingiva of the patient increased after the surgery, and the sensitivity and pain during brushing disappeared.

**DISCUSSION:** Available data indicate that the modified free gingival graft technique represents a valid approach to the treatment of RT1 recession defects in mandibular incisors.

**CONCLUSION/CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE:** The technique is superior to traditional FGG in terms of root coverage, keratinized tissue height gain, and patient satisfaction.

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### **Decompression of dentigerous cyst: report of a case**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Dentigerous cyst is the second most common odontogenic developmental cyst affecting people at the second and fourth decade and are associated to an impacted tooth. The Management of this lesion is almost surgical by enucleation or decompression. In fact, the conservative approach by decompression is widely recommended especially for young patients due to its benefits regarding the involved tooth preservation. Hence the aim of this work which consists to report a case of dentigerous cyst treated by decompression in a young child in order to highlights this treatment option, detailed its steps, benefits and limits.

**CASE DESCRIPTION:** A 9-year-old patient was referred by pediatric department for a swelling in the left posterior vestibule. After detailed clinical and radiological examination, the diagnosis of dentigerous cyst involving the mandibular permanent second premolar was proposed.

Decompression of the cyst was performed. The histological examination confirmed the diagnosis made.

The patient was periodically recalled for regular follow up. A complete bone remodeling of the cyst area was noted with eruption of the involved tooth and disappearance of the vestibular swelling.

**DISCUSSION:** This conservative technique is widely reported in the literature as a definitive treatment for some cysts or a first step before total enucleation. Actually, the indication of this approach depends on some factors that must be considered to better benefit from its advantages and respect the limits.

**CONCLUSION/CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE:** Decompression is a conservative surgical approach that has proving its effectiveness in management of either dentigerous cyst or large odontogenic cyst as a transitory step.

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### **Epulis Excision And Reposition Of Keratinized Gingiva**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Epulis fissuratum (EF) is an inflammatory pseudotumor characterized by fibrous hyperplasia in the

vestibular sulcus. It is mostly caused by chronic irritation and the use of poorly fitting removable prosthesis. For its treatment, control of prosthesis fit and EF excision are applied. Excision may reduce the depth of the vestibular sulcus. After EF excision, vestibuloplasty with free gingival graft (FGG) is performed to increase the vestibular sulcus depth, keratinized mucosa thickness and ensure prosthesis compatibility.

**CASE DESCRIPTION:** (EF) is an inflammatory pseudotumor characterized by fibrous hyperplasia in the vestibular sulcus. It is mostly caused by chronic irritation and the use of poorly fitting removable prosthesis. For its treatment, control of prosthesis fit and EF excision are applied. Excision may reduce the depth of the vestibular sulcus. After EF excision, vestibuloplasty with FGG is performed to increase the vestibular sulcus depth, keratinized mucosa thickness and ensure prosthesis compatibility.

**DISCUSSION:** EF is a reactive tissue change in the vestibular mucosa in response to poorly adapted prostheses. EF treatment consists of excision of the lesion following correction of prosthesis fit. After excision, the vestibular depth becomes shallow. FGG can be applied to treat the shallow vestibule depth. In this case, FGG was applied to increase the vestibular depth and keratinized tissue band after EF excision.

**CONCLUSION/CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE:** Chronic long-term irritation increases the prevalence of mucosal lesions such as EF. Excision applied for its treatment may lead to shallow vestibular sulcus depth and insufficient keratinized tissue. Therefore, vestibuloplasty combined with FGG as a complementary treatment is the best treatment alternative to increase the vestibular sulcus depth and keratinized tissue.

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### **Diagnostic dilemma in a non-healing ulcer of the tongue**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Chronic solitary ulcers over the tongue are challenging to diagnose as they are caused by various etiological factors. Differential diagnoses are chronic traumatic ulcers, ulcers due to squamous cell carcinoma, syphilis, fungal, viral, and tuberculosis (TB).

Diagnosis of oral ulceration is always challenging and has been the source of difficulty because of the remarkable overlap in their clinical presentations. The commonly affected sites are the ventral and lateral borders of the tongue, the floor of the mouth, and the lower lip.

**CASE DESCRIPTION:** A 63-year-old female patient presented with a non-healing (more than a month) and extremely painful ulcer on the lateral border of the tongue. Conventional oral examination, Velscope screening, and Toluidine Blue staining were performed and diagnosis of traumatic ulcer was set.

**DISCUSSION:** The purpose of this article is to describe a case report of the confirmatory testing done due to a suspicious previous underdiagnosis. Because of the time of persistence and continuous present pain, further investigation was welcome. We did an incisional biopsy, additional tissue staining, and immunohistochemical analysis with a pan-cytokeratin test of the specimen (PAN CK [AE1/AE3]). Carcinoma planocellulare invasum was diagnosed.

**CONCLUSION/CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE:** The diagnosis of oral ulcer is often intricate and necessitates a complete medical history, as well as subtle clinical and laboratory examination. This case depicts the importance of the Pan-CK marker as a very potent diagnostic and prognostic tumor marker.

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### Prosthetic driven minimum invasive semilunar flap design for LSA

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**INTRODUCTION:** In cases of implant therapy in the posterior maxilla with low ridge height, the lateral approach sinus lift is commonly used. Our focus is to minimize trauma during the operation while maintaining adequate visualization.

**CASE DESCRIPTION:** A semilunar flap that reduces invasiveness for lateral approach sinus lift is designed, taking final prosthetic and soft tissue condition into account. A prosthetically driven implant planning, bone window planning, and flap planning sequence were detailed and carried out

**DISCUSSION:** Many different techniques exist for implant insertion in bone atrophy edentulous posterior maxilla loci. The classical solution is lateral window sinus graft, which traditionally uses triangular and trapezoid incisions for flap design. In our recent research and practice, we found the traditional design overexposed alveolar bone. We offered a prosthetically driven flap design. This incision design allows lateral approach sinus lift with sufficient visualization and reduced disruption of the periosteum and blood supply of adjacent teeth.

**CONCLUSION/CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE:** The rationale of the semilunar flap design was proved by post-op radiographs and figures of operation.: The semilunar flap design is per minimally invasive surgery principles, and it offers a prosthetically driven alternative in lateral approach sinus lift. This incision design allows lateral approach sinus lift with sufficient visualization and reduced disruption of the periosteum and blood supply of adjacent teeth.

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### Unveiling rarity: two cases of apocrine hidrocystoma

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**INTRODUCTION:** Apocrine hidrocystoma is a rare benign cystic tumour originating from the apocrine sweat gland, primarily affecting the head and neck region. There is a risk of

misdiagnosis and inappropriate treatment due to its resemblance to other skin conditions.

**CASE DESCRIPTION:** This case reports aims to enhance the understanding of this condition by describing two cases, localised to the orbital region, encountered at Croydon University Hospital. The first case involves a 37-year-old male who presented with multiple skin-coloured, cystic lesions encircling his eyes, initially noticed in his twenties. Despite undergoing removal thrice before, they recurred. The second case involves a 59-year-old female referred from dermatology to the oral and maxillofacial department. She presented with a raised lesion measuring 1cm on the lateral aspect of her left eye. The patient reported the lesion had been increasing in size and become increasingly painful over the past six months, although no visual disturbances were reported.

**DISCUSSION:** Apocrine hidrocystoma, predominantly occurring in individuals aged between 30 to 70 years with no gender preference, presents as lesions ranging from 3 to 15mm, manifesting as flesh-coloured or blue-black growths. Due to its diverse appearance, accurate diagnosis requires careful consideration of potential differentials, including lymphangiomas, basal cell carcinoma, blue nevi, cutaneous melanoma, epidermal inclusion cysts, mucoïd cysts. Despite its clinical significance, the limited literature on apocrine hidrocystoma underscores potential gaps in our understanding.

**CONCLUSION/CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE:** Through detailed exploration of its clinical presentations, management strategies, and outcomes, we aim to enhance the clinician's ability to navigate the diagnosis and treatment of apocrine hidrocystoma effectively.

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### Conservative management of dentigerous cyst and therapeutic approach

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**INTRODUCTION:** This presentation aims to critically analyze the debate around the therapeutic approach to suspected periapical cysts through non-surgical and follow-up treatment, as well as to evaluate the validity of the numerous diagnostic procedures used to differentiate between these pathologies. This is crucial in treatment of large lesions, assuming the risk of injuring anatomical structures, and the risk of fracture when enucleation is our priority.

**CASE DESCRIPTION:** On clinical examination swelling was seen around alveolar mucosa of the related tooth. Under local anesthesia her deciduous teeth was extracted and biopsy was taken from the related lesion. Her biopsy examination revealed that it was a dentigerous cyst. Due to extensive bone resorption around tooth, it was extracted. A fine needle aspiration biopsy revealed cholesterol crystals that suggest a